ENGLISH POLITICS.

Present Condition of the Great Political Parties of Great Britain.

Tending to Disintegration for Want of a New and Grand Point of Issue.

What Has Been Accomplished by the Conservatives and the Liberals.

THE PEOPLE BECOMING THE CONTROLLING POWER.

The condition of English political parties at the present moment supplies an interesting topic of public study. Whig and tery, conservative and liberal, one hears of nothing but "splits" and the rumors of "spiits." What is the liberal party? That is the question which has secretly suggested ttself to many intelligent minds of late, and I am by no means certain that the same answer has been uniformly forthcoming. It may sound a startling assertion, out 1 am disposed to think that since Sir Robert Peel's surrender in 1846 there has been no such thing as a political party whose members were held together by the constraining power of any definite principles and whose alliance rested upon any firm and intelligible basis. There have been great and more or less continuous Parliamentary majorities, and these majorities have been led by eminent statesmen culling themselves liberals and conservatives, as the case might be, and have succeeded in passing great measures, but their service has been secured rather by the personal popularity or nduence of the illustrion andividual who acted as their chief or by the overruling authority of the special legislation on which they were bent than by the inspiriting power of party itself. Thus the iberals enjoyed for upward or twenty years undisputed supremacy under Lord Paimerston, because everybody believed that, while he would do nothing rash, he would do nothing mean, and that the country was safe in his hands, and be-cause everybody liked him.

WHAT POLITICS HAD PALMERSTON? But Lord Palmerston was not a liberal at an in the sense in which that term is now employed. You may call him a whig if you like, for the principles of Lord Palmerston were eminently exe usive and aristocratic, and those were the principles of whigham. It was Lord Palmerston whose prestige was so great that for upwards of a quarter of a century he delayed the one measure on which liberals of all kinds were resolutely bent, the one measure which could claim to be called distinctively hoeral-a reform will. In 1865 Lord Palmerston died, and what happened? The liberals attempted a reform bill, and as a consequence the so-called liberal party immediately went to pieces. The

conservatives came in, and Mr. Disraeli gave us

household suffrage. THE PHASE OF 1868.

Then followed the general election of 1868, and the so-called liberals were voted to place and power by an enormous majority. But way? Simply because the liberals under Mr. Gladstone consented to, and the conservatives under Lord Derby opposed, a great act of national justice—the abolition of that ecclesiastical monstrosity, the Irish Church. According to Mr. Disraeli nousenold suffrage was a measure singularly suited for the conservative party to carry, for he said it embodied the ideas of Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt and the traditional principles of the tory party generally. It may be so. 1 shall not stop to examine the assertion historically, but will merely remark that if it is so a similar character might be claimed for the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in freland. Certainly both Lord Grenville and were in layor of considerable modification in the revenues and in the status of that Church, and there was nothing to prevent Mr. Disraell seven

there was nothing to prevent Mr. Disraell seven years ago from having urged that if those great luminarias of torst in had here then would have been of torst in had here a then would have been of avail which sid not go to the length of discatablishment or discandowment. However, Mr. Disraell had had his way in the Resorm offi and he was not to have his while in the matter of THE Lassi Church.

Meanwhile the English had made up their minds that that Cauren should so, and Mr. Gladstone, on the recommendation of Lora John Kussell, was appointed to do the work. But really it was not the liberal party to whose alency that achievement was due. It was what made at time have arrogued to itself the thre of the national party. It was a party which represented every posses of national thought, except that sentiment of bigoted obstruction which in some form or other exists somewhere or other in England, and perhaps in every country under neaven. After the irrish Caurch was desired from these first Caurch was desired and laws reformed the impetus which the liberal the Irish Courch was destroyed and the Irish Land laws reformed the impetus which the liberal party had acquired from these great feats was enought to carry it on, even as the carriages in a train will continue in motion long after they are detached from the steam engine. The end came at last, and in 1874 the liberal party cohapsed with more ofignoming and and more universal reaction than the conservative party had collapsed in 1867.

The inference to be grawn from this political retrospect is, I think, obvious, and it is this—that wast is called conservation and incertain are rather phases of the public and than terms coexiensive with any party limits. The nation is not now as it was once, or, at least, was supposed to be, perpetually divided into two opposite

not now as it was once, or, at least, was supposed to be, perpetually diviced into two opposite cames. It is at the inne conservative and at another liberal in its mous or viewing affairs, and at the present moment it is what is regarded as conservative, just as a year or two ago it was said to be abora. Now, I do not say that under these circums ances—when instead of parties in politics we have passes of iseling—party government of some kind or another is impossible. What appears to me unquestionable is that the change is one which wit render some modification of the accepted system of party government indispensable, and I believe that the journel deadlock which we are at present experimence, the united lethorgy of conservation and the hopsiess dish argy of conservatism and the hopeiess disin-tegration of obermism, is due to the fact that our public men have not recognized the necessity

argy of conservations and the hopesons districted and of intertains, is due to the fact that our public men have not recognized the accessity which I mention.

THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY
in the House of Commons remains unbroken and comingotent. But why? because Mr. Distract never make it to do anything distinctively conservative, or anything of any kinds which could call for energy or demand execution. Yet, even thus there are rumors of conservative schism. It is notorious that outside the Cabinet, even offside the government and ine thouse of commons, there is no society—and English society has a much stronger industrict of Mr. Distract. The great tory families, with some low exciptions, have hever quite overcome their distinct to him as a parcent and a Hebrew. Mr. Distract has succeeded in overawing the aristocratic influence he has not succeeded in conculating. Lord satisbury and Lord Carparvon believe that with its commensurate cieverness Mr. Distract could overwhen any party machinations of which he did not put the string. I become they have recognized the fact that their love of power can only be gratified by their acceptance of office under Mr. Distract is noticer as it always was, and of late they have compliced to Mr. Distract by the scant courtesy when he has displayed—in singular contrast to me pointeness in the House of commons—and the countrions of temper to which he has given considerable annoyance to his Cabinet by the scant courtesy when he has displayed—in he has given way. It is a charge against Mr. Pistract that he conducts the hospitable annoyance to his cabinet by the scant courtesy when he has displayed—in he has given way. It is a charge against Mr. Pistract that he conducts the other basiness almost entirely turough his private secretary, Mr. Montagui Correy. Fernaps it as consciousness of the attenty have to not on the opportunity and drawing room antaguitien may some day acquire that has canced Mr. Distract of these

tage Correy. Perhaps it is a consciousness of the strength which tols vague kind of personal illimits and drawing room antagonism may some day acquire that has caused Mr. Disraelt of late to pay exceptional attention to taose nospitates duties which are indispensable from the position of a great party chief in England. He has been giving now for more than a month a series of dimpers, once and sometimes twice a week. In Downing street. Not the least remarkable leadure in those entertainments is that the guests have been to a great degree impartially selected from conservatives and interais. Thus, while Mr. Disraell as had seated on his right tories so staunch as Mr. disthorne Hardy and Mr. Ward Hunt, he has placed on his let liberals so unquestionable as Mr. Cavendish tentinos and sir william Harcourt. I venture to think that this may be taken as indicative of Mr. Disraell's opinion that the political party of the luture is one which shall consist of the moderate men on both sides of the flower, and that he is anxious to secure as many recruits as combine to serve on these conditions, and that he is anxious to become and time, and of the condition. addes of the house, and that he is anxious to accure as many recruits as no suble to serve on those conditions under his oander.

If Mr. Diaraeli were to windraw, or were to be withdrawn by fate from nontical life, the conserv-

lative leadership in the House of Lords would probably fail to the Earl of Derby, and in the House of Commonal's would lie between Sir Statord Northcotte and Mr. Gathorne marky. The interwould have the suffrages of the reach mary tories, the lormer of the moderale conservatives, and I exceet that it would be found that Mr. Hardy's supporters would cerry him against their rival. But if the union and homogeneity of the conservative party are more apparent because they have not yet been subjected to the distribution and distinct and complete. That Mr. Gadstone would gadly resume his success from the carsion which exist among the liber is are absolute and complete. That Mr. Gadstone would gadly resume his success position of iberal leader I do not for a moment doubt. But the opportunity has gone by, his crewhile lollowers have broken loose, and it is out of the question that he should again take them in band. No device which could enable him to do so has been left intried. The Burk of Devonshi e and Lord Granville have done all in their power to give emphasis and grandeur to his claim.

LORD HARTINGTON,
who has long since ceased to conceal his disgust at the duties which he is forced to furfil, would be only too glad to reture in Mr. Gladistone's flavor to-morrow or to-day. But the dear, and, above all, tue manifestation against the Panacy which the pamphlet on the Vatican decrees contributed and which the link Roman Cathoric members were pleased to interpret as an insult to themselves, have been latal, and Mr. Gladistone's accendancy is gone forever. Next to him comes Mr. Lowe, who is inspired by a feeling of flerce and perfect hatred to his late chief, Just now Mr. Lowe is doing a good deal which looks as if he were budding for the liberal leadership. He is ende, voring to attract to himself a politica lollowing, and is giving frequent dinner parties. At these, "across the walnuts and the wine," he ex-

he were odding for the floeral leadership. He is ende, voring to attract to himself a political following, and is giving frequent dinner parties. At these, "across the wallouts and the wine," he expresses himself with cynical candor on the subject of the prevailing liberal weaks.ss. "The liberal position," he says, "is bad en daga now, and before it can be better it must oe even wo se. Only through much tribulation can it hope to reenter its lost position."

MR. GOSCHEN

Is doing after his own fashion exactly what Mr. Lowe is doing, he, too, is at the head of a small, independent cique, and he enterfains, it may be added, a more sanguine view of the inocial inture, Mr. Forsier and Mr. Childers both aspire to occupy the position of ino-rai chief, as I have no dought the position of ino-rai chief, as I have no dought that there are other members of the House of Commons who are animated by the same ambition. Sir William Harcourt stands or sits apart and awaits also chance, and that chance will, in my opinion, be found in the formation of a new parry watch shall include moderate men of all kinds, irrespective of their partisan teners. There is one thing waich is aguite certain? Until the most prominent liberal statesmen can contrive to control their matual jeanousies and antagonisms it is impossible that there can be any liberal party. It is not a party at all at present, it is merely a rumbiling consertes of heierogeneous and mutually embittered sects. And I do not see the single way. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Forster might, perhans, other, may would certainly not consent to do so to Mr. Goschen, or Mr. Canders, or Sir William Harcourt.

A Defrare Dulkers—What Next?

do so so Mr. Goschen, or Mr. Canders, or Sir Whitam Harcourt.

A DERARY DULNESS—WHAT NEXT?

The duiness of English politics is unusterably awid. It is, let me tell you, solely and entirely because they have nothing else to talk about that members of the House of Commons concern themselves with questions of privilege, the rights of newspaper reporters and muca else of the same kind. What schillia of political interest or excitement can be struck out of subjects like the Citizens? Dwelliegs bill, or the fivers Political bill? A feeble attempt was made by Mr. Fawcett to get up a party flight on the Budget, but it collapsed altogether and at once. Human nature is human mature at Westminstor just as much as it is elsewhere, and without some relief of this unspeakably tedious monotony honorable members would break down. Hence the little squadones which we have had as to the galleries of the House of Commons and their occupants. Hence, too, the simpliar circumstance that Dr. Kenealy has not been long a member ere be is lorgotten or ignored. Sensation is necessary, and if a really superior sensation is necessary and if a really superior sensation is necessary, and if a really superior sensation is necessary and if a really superior sensation is necessary.

been long a member ere he is forgotten or ignored. Sensation is necessary, and if a reality superior sensation is net for accoming one must content one's self with an inferior article. The only political feature in the past week worth mentioning has been the exceedingly clover speech which Mr. Horsman made in the House of Commons on Menday night. Mr. Horsman, member for the Cornish borough of Liskeard, was Secretary for freiand in the ilberal government more than twenty years ago. He is nistorically famous fer eaying sharp things of his friends, and on Monday night has the exerted all his power of sature and invective against the opposition, to which he nominally belongs.

The question which the flouse of Commons was teen called upon to decide was whether it should continue to be in the power of any individual member, by different gattention to the presence of strangers, to clear the two galleries of the House, the newspaper reporters' gailery as well as the other. At Mr. District's instance the house of Commons has settled that for the intense when arrangers are "espeed," he nonce shall be taken unless the House unanimously declares for their excussion necessary in the laterests of parliamentary order. It will thus be seen that the relations between the House of Commons and the press are left intouched, and it is those witch must be all manately estited. I shall not be the press are left unfouched, and it is those which must be ultimately scribed. I shall not be surprised it it turns out that we have not done with privilege for the present session even yet.

JOHN OF ST. JARLATH'S.

THE "GOLDEN JUBILER" OF THE PANOUS ARCH. DISHOP OF TUAM-HE HAS WORN THE MITTE FIFTY TEARS—THE "LION OF THE TRIBE OF JUDAH" BOARS OUT HIS DISPLEASURE AT THE VATICAN MANAGEMENT-HIS SUPPRAGANS ARE ABBENT EXCEPT ONE. Dunian, June 12, 1875.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Sin and 9th of June, the "Golden Juoilee," as it has been termed, of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, John MacHaie, was colebrated. It was not only a special occasion; it was unique. Throughout the long annals of the Irish Church, stretching back for fourteen centuries and a half, no preordent for such a festival can be found; never before did an Irish Bishop number fitty years of episcopal charge. It was an occasion to encit the sympathies of the most reucent and stir the pulses of the eventful career of the grand old man who was the central object of this festival, it was impossible not to feel one's self strangely stirred by the memories of the past. There was a time when the voice sounding from St. Jariath's used to echo like a ciarion call tarough the British Empire, arousing very different feelings indeed, but still making itself seard everywhere as a voice of power. And now, when that voice has been thinned by age or circumstances have ceased to need its being uplifted as of yore, it was only decorous that men should gather around to express their affection or at least respectful consideration for him who once wielded so mighty an influence. THE CELEBRATION IN TUAM.

The little town of Tuam was densely crowded, and rustic attempts were made to give some sort tive blessing to the aged prelate. He authorized him to give in his name the Papal blessing, grant ing to all who should assist at the religious celebration of the day the special privileges of the ju-

At nine o'clock A. M. the venerable Archbishon said mass in the crowded cathedral. At eleven o'clock the high mass commenced, Coram Fonrince, the high mass commenced, cordin Fon-fince, the Archibishop promiting on the throne. Right Rev. Dr. Nuisy, Bishop of Meath, and about 150 priests assisted in the sanctuary. The priests came mainly from the archiocese of Tuam and the diocese of Kiliais, where, as Coadjutor Bishop, Dr. MacHaie had spent the first portion of his epis-copal career. There were a few from other dio-ceses.

Het a gloom lung over this feligious caremonial, occasioned call of by two circumstances—the absence of Father Tom Burke, who was to have preached the sermen of use day, and another matter to weign I will presently refer. Father Burke's liness left this singular occasion without what would have been one or its chief ornaments. THE PRELATE IN THE FULPIT.

After mass the Archbishop gave the Pontifical blossing and previously spoke in very felicitous language of the form and the words in which the Puppe had forwarded to him his congratulations on the occasion. THE GREAT DOMINICAN ABSENT.

inngaage of the form and the words in which the Pupe had forwarded to film his congratulations on the occasion,

Every one then adjourned to the hall of the phocesan College, where addresses were to be presented to the Archesinop. Incre were about twenty deputations and addresses from the clergy of Tuams; from those of Kinish, where he had been condition from those of Kinish, where he had been condition from the entry gave most satisfaction to the venerable Archesinop were one from the ities members of Farliament and another from the Home Rule League.

The Archesinop in his replies expressed his feelings very pianty, referring in words of great praise to the stand made by the Irish members in the British Parliament sgainst the coercion legislation, and stating his Chabaker, adherence to the cause of national legislative independence.

The home rule address was read by Key, Professor Gaibraith, a Protestant clergyman and rethow of fruity Chilege, Duolin—a currous irony of inte, remembering that some of Dr. MacHale's exritest Pricestant Church. In the evening toe Archbishop entertained about

Pritestant Church.
In the evening the Archbishop entertained about two hundred gnests to einner. The town was illuminated, and the temperance band played in

e of the picturesque features of the day's pro-

acting as metropolitan, reversed the judgment of the ordinary, which, on appeal, was upheld by the Roman authorities. Purther, in some recent episcopal appointments in Connaught that deference was not shown to the recommendations of Dr. Machaie which, in his own opinion, ought to have been shown. These were, it was generally felt, the facts a fuded to by the Archbishop when he complained of "the terms of the concordat not having been observed."

HIS FELLOW LABORERS ARE ABSENT, and the leads to another matter, which, as already mentioned, detracted materially from the outer ceremo y and speador which should have surrounded so important an occasion. Not one of the Connaught bishops—all of them his own sufragains—were present. The only frish Bishop at all who attended was Dr. Nuity, of Meath, who is known to be on several points divided from his episcopal brethren. Two explanations have been suggested of this most painful and complication, or they did not choose to come when they might, in the first case it would amount to tuis, that the Archoishop left himself so much at variance with his suffragans that he did not care or their presence. In the latter hypothesis the onus of the absence would be transiered to the bishops. They, it would then seem, did not with presence, in the latter hypothesis the onus of the absence would be transiered to the bishops. They, it would then seem, did not wish to be identified with their metropolitan even to the poor extent of gathering around him to congra which mis or legiscopal rule. However it may be, the effect was saddening—any, depressing, he feeling or isolation plainly told on the venerable arcabishop. Forcible in speech he always was; but there were no smiles to show forta the inner cordinity suitable to the occasion. Has fix ouch a depressing inducates as his hooding and of all the bishops of the province, it was a success. Yet, looking back to a quarter of a century ago, in the first flush of his triump, a ter having secured the condemnation of the episcopal consecratio

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE CHURCH OF ROME.

The following letter is prefixed to a pamphlet entitled "Protestantism and Cataolicism, in They Bearing Upon the Liberty and Prosperity of Na-tions: a Study of Social Economy, by Emile de Laveleye," member of the Institut de Droit International, of the Royal Academies of Belgium, Madrid and Lisbon, &c., which has just been published by Mr. Murray, of Albermarie street :-

my Dear M. De Laveleye—I thank your fract on the resaltons of reformed and unreformed Christianity respectively, in the West of Europe, to the liberty and prosperity of nations, might be translated into Emgish. I need sardly say to any least of all to you, that this request did not imply adoption of your precise point of view, or of each of your opinions in detail. You have not, I believe, been governed by theological partialities in the judgment at which you have arrived; nor have 1, in the desire to give currency in this country to a trait which includes your rather hafavorable estimate of its Cauren in comparison with the other reformed communions. But I have left that desire very strongly, because, within a compass wonderfully brief, you have initiated in a very vivid manner, and have even advanced to a certain point, the discussion of a question which beretofree can mardly see said to have been presented to the public mind, and which it seems to me high time to examine. That question is, whether experience has now supplied data sufficient for a trustworthy comparison of results, in the several spaces of political liberty, social advancement, mental intelligence and general morality, between the Church of Rome on the other. Mr. Hallam stated many years ago the difficulty of arriving at a conclusion on the ethical accion of this question but much which in an MY DEAR M. DE LAVELEYE-I thank you for your

one hand and the religious communities cast of by or separated from her on the other. Mr. Hailam stated many years ago the difficulty of arriving at a conclusion on the ethical section of this question; but much which in his day remained obscure has been considerably clucticated by recent experience. And I trust that the brief but significant and weighty indications of your pamphies, especially if they should not be followed by a fuller treatment from your own pen, may turn the thoughts of other students of history and observers or life to a thorough examination of this wide and most fruitful field. There are other features in your mode of handling the case from which England in particular may derive much instruction.

With reference to the political and social fruits of religion we have been accusteded to regard leightum as the one choice garden of the Roman Church; and it has afforded a ready answer to many who entertained strong suspicion of her workings, it will be well for us to have a few words on this subject from a Belgiam of known liberality and tolerance, who knows what, and under what difficulties the wisdom of two successive kings has done for Belgium, and who is too acute enter to undervalue the power and fixed intentions of the ultrampatane conspiracy or to find conflort in the visionary notion that any security is afforded to European secue; against that conspiracy by any system of mere negations in religion. This hast named error is winely prevalent in England. There is an luspression, which is not worthy to be called a conviction but which holds the place of one, that the number of the differentiam, scepticism, materialism and pantacism which nor the moment are so assummate and which holds the place of one, that the indifferentiam, scepticism, materialism and pantacism which for the moment are so insummate and with the so systems, through the leelings of repugnance and shorm which they excite in many reinjures minus, are effectual allies of the Romaniam of the day.

the day. Romanism of the day in a measure repays The Romanism of the day in a measure repays its obligation by making its censure of these evils sincere, no doubt, out only light and rare in comparison with the anatheman which it bestows upon liberty and its guarantees, most of all when any tendency to claim them is detected within its own precinct. I remain, my dear M. de Laveleye, most faithfully yours.

W. E. GLADSIONS.

NO. 23 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, LONDON, May 28, 1878.

ART IN FRANCE

THE COBOT EXHIBITION-BARON TATLOR AND THE JURY OF THE SALON-AN ARTIST WHO WAS HIS OWN MODEL-THE MEDAILLES OF THIS YEAR-LE SALON DES REFUSES-A RE-MARKABLE PRINT BALE-A BIG PRICE POR A PACE OF CARDS.

PARIS. June to 1875. A special exhibition of the works of Corot erganized by Baron Taylor, was opened recently in the Palais des Beaux Arts. I use the word "special" because what has been accomplished individual exertion would have been more appropriately and profitably effected by the jury of the Saion, had they sell the same interest in the memory of their late illustrious conferences have been manifested by his old and attached friend, the President of the Société des Artistes Dramatiques. Instead of rendering to him the bomage of an effort to assemble together the best of his works and to devete them exclusively a portion of the reast space sinced as incir disposal in the Paislas de Findustrie they contented themselves with borrowing them among the crowd of indifferent works with a which they have covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most of indifferent works with a which they have covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most active and gonerous minds that have distinguished themselves and covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated themselves and covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the most indicated to a reporter that a covered its walls. Baron faylor, one of the manifer that the covered that the covered that the co tributes paid by the public and the press to the

pound), representing King william III. The Connaight reasons had never seen such a vision, and were much exercised to explain who the strange personage could be.

MONUMENTAL HONOR.

The great business of the second day, Wednesday, was the unveiling of a splendid colossal statue of the Archibianop in tront of the Catheural. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by light Rev. Dr. Nully, Bishop of Meath, and a great objust of pullar estimations. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by light Rev. Dr. Nully, Bishop of Meath, and a great objust of pullar estimations. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by light Rev. Dr. Nully, Bishop of Meath, and a great objust of pullar estimations. The ceremony of unveiling was performed by light Rev. Dr. Nully, Bishop of Meath, and to seems to have given universal satisfaction. Banquest man endured; and early the results of the collectors and sicture dealers who had good works of Corot in their possession for a brief loan of econesiascical politic with the present condition. The terms of this connectiat had not been kept. A contrordat bad them been entered into between Rome and Ireland. The terms of this connectiat had not been kept, and confusion was the consequence.

Those who listened were soverthat surprised-perhaps it should not seen the pronagranda ust about the time when "nome rule!" had been given to the frisa chergy. A contrordat bad tentheen entered into between Rome and Ireland. The terms of this connectiat had not been kept, and confusion was the consequence.

Those was listened were soverthat surprised-perhaps it should have allowed his disappointment to burry him into language of this kind. The allusions were plain to all who hard him. Under the real of the print of the print

latitude to alter the destination of the proceeds accruing from it, which as I have aircady stated, are to be jointly applied to the erection of a sultable mohument and to the benefit of the Dramatic Arists's found. That the sum which will fail to the snare of Beron Taylor's proceeds will be larged and the sum of the

the twenty-turee artists to whom third

Of the twenty-turee artists to whom third medals have been awarded there is not one known at your side, and certainly not one to whom, if I had been a member of the jury, I would have awarded the distinction. I need scarcely and teast there is not a single American among them, although there are several that tank in merit far above the majority of the artists thus invored. Take Bridgman's "Nie" picture for example. There is not a work on the walls of the salon which exhibits more truthsulness or greater skill in tre manding of a difficult subject.

Contrary to general expectation, M. George Becker's large beriptural picture, which has excited so much discussion and which has already made the young artist lamous, has been passed over by the jury as unworthy of roward. There is nothing surprising in this. The work is one of those flights of genus—andacous, diad inful of professional prejudices and self-asserting—which the veterans of the schools cannot pardon. The public voice had assigned the artist a first meda, but public opinion is farely consulted in such matters. As far as M. Becker is concerned he has no reason to be discontented. In proportion to the injustice will be the reward. Consultation to the injustice will be the reward. Consultation of the list of recompenses to express their sense of the young artist's merits. He mas aiready received a number of orders for which he is to receive large prices. graving seem to be fairly emough distributed. The show in sculpture this year is, as I stated in a former letter, snything out remarkable, and the httle merit displayed in it seems to have met with due appreciation. I do not send you the names of the artists rewardes, as they would be the unit who will not be the artists rewardes, as they would be the unit who will not be the artists rewardes, as they would be the unit who will not be the artists rewardes, as they would be thus how to you. The leading sculpters are almost all represented by busis, and there are out few compositions of merit. I have already given you a description of M. Corder's "Coumbus," which is to crown the monument about to be erected to the great discoverer in the Maxican capital. It is being set up for temporary exhibition is front of the Paisis de l'Industrie and will be despatched to its desunation early in July. This is the only work of any real importance waich has distinguished the department of sculpture this year.

LE SALON DES REFUSES.

I visited this dismai collection the other day and found myself in company with about hair a dozen other aeventurous people, all of whom regarded each other with commiseration for baving been tempted to mare a long justney on a brolling day to satisfy a vain curiosity. With three or lour exceptions the pictures exhibited here unly usuify the sentence pronounced upon teem by the jury of the Salon. The only regret I foit on inspecting them was that many of the accepted, which I could name, had not been sent to keep them company.

teem was that many of the accepted, which could paay.

A REMARKABLE PRINT SALE.

The sale of the Galichon collection of prints and drawings, which came off recently at the Salie Drouel, was one of the most remarkable of its kind that has been withersed here of years. Most of the great print sellers of London, ferlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna were represented and purchased heavily. There was only one American purcusser, Mr. Gram. I should state that the intermediate of the Galichon, by whom the cellection was created, was formerly director of the Galichon, by whom the cellection was created, was formerly director of the Galichon for the success which attended his efforts in discovering and preserving from destruction the studies and sections of the loud masters. The smallest pencil or pen sketon which could be authenticated cound always be taken to him in the confisence that he would give a large price for it. In this way he formed the most to be found in the public galleries of Europe. To show the precious character of the drawings put up for sale and most of which were mere sundies, I will just mention a few of the prices paid for them:—Michael Angelo, "The Fall of Phaeton," 5,000% van Dyck, "The Crowning with Thorns," 4,0001; pertrait of Advisa Stalbert, 4,0001; jean Van Eyck, portrait of Panippe te Bon, 6,0001; Peruguin, sketch of four children, 2,0001; Rembrads, portrait of Panippe te Bon, 6,0001; Peruguin, sketch of four children, 2,0001; Rembrads, portrait of a young girl, 3,7006; Rapasel, "The Flust of Leath with her Daugh-

bother ?" I then inquired. "There is but one remedy, and that is that hotels should not charge more than \$3 a day. Everything has gone down, not even excepting admission to a theatre and clothing for men, but still hotel board continues the same at Long Branch. There should be lodgings to let at Long Branch and restaurants & la carte as they have them in Europe. I should not be compelled to eat three meals a day if my stomach does not allow it. And if I cannot eat the three meals per day it is equally ridiculous that I should be compelled to pay \$5 a day for the refusal of them. At most of the big hotels here transient strangers who wish to stop a few days cannot get a room at for a dog, as the cierks and managers are looking for partie as the clerks and managers are looking for parties who wish to remain for a month or the three montas of the season, beginning on the last of July. It is true some reform has been made in this place at some lew of the hot-is, one, for instance, which has for one of its propristors a man who has been in the business at Rome. Turin, Naples, Paris and Vienna, and we have good, comfortable restaurants, where it is not necessary to pay for anything that you do not eat, and hotels where the prices are reasonable and the rooms suitable for families as well as transient visitors. It is praiseworthy in those people to make accommodation as low as possible, but they save no imitators among the larger hotels, although for me."

MORE GRUMBLING.

bie, but they have no imitators among the larger hotels, although they themselves set a decent table—good enough for me."

MORN GRUMBLING.

I left my billous friend, who has and will have at long Branch this year a great many peope to sympathize with him, and I noticed from a hotel balcoup that he kept on smoking his cigar, for which he had paid thirty cents, as he told me, until there was not an inch of it left to bite off or throw have. Wishing to go down the road to Deal and see what was going on and how the place looked. I engaged a peripatetle hackman to drive me. He drove me as slowly as he could, and with the coolness of a Rockland Lake leeman be charged me at the rate of \$2 an hour, behind as sorry a looking pair of sheleton steeds as I ever saw. But when the money was paid with the usual and ineffectual remonstrances, he drove may with a speed which threatened instant death to his last decaying animals. Even the hackmen here are quite desperate and are as good blood-suckers as lever saw at a watering place. The thunder of the surr or the bright stars that suite over the trackless sea at night bave no charms for these gentiemen of the box ann whip. I noticed that the biuff is gradually eating away by the force of the "sad sea waves," and that in some instances there have been attempts made to break the ocean's force by the erection of barricades of pilles. But it seems to me that or less than the money spent at Brighton in erecting the magnificent pier, which is the glory of this well known English watering place, a stone wall might be erected and made to defend the bluff from intriner destruction. If it is not done—and it could be done conjointly by assessment and subscription—herore many years the carriageway will oftomble into the arms of the sea, and possibly the great hotels, some of which, like the Ocean House, have a colonnaded and plazza front of mornly 400 feet, will have to be put on wheels and made ready for removal.

a colonnaded and plazza front of hearly 400 feet, will have to be put on wheels and made ready for removal.

THE ABRENCE OF FOREIGNERS AT THE BRANCH.

When first Long Branch emped as a watering large from the sea it was noticeable that a very large number of foreigners made it their residence during the heated term. Many of these people were English, and they were very liberal in their expenditures, though very often liable to quarrel about trifling items which the oppressed American dare not mutter about the oppressed American of the desired and the summer of the sea of the Branch in any great numbers, or it they come at all it is on invitation to spend a day or two or a week at some of the summer cottages that are to be found at Long Branch or on Medimouth Beach, which has lately been called "Monbeach" by the people who are lond of emphony and short words. There are really very fine cottages at Monmouth Beach, as fine as any I ever saw at Newport, and many of them are worthy of the title of villa instead of cottage, which is too modest for their spreading versands and prilared façances. In some of these called in the property appartments, with magnificent banking advantages, and there life is passed pressantly

LE SHEET.

SUMMER CAPITAL JOTTINGS

Abolian Echoes from the Long
Branch Bloffs.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE BY THE SURF.

Each Botel Reper Expecting that "Terre is Billions in IL"

WAITING FOR AN AWFUL RUSH.

A New Enlived Started and the Present Moopholy To Be Broken Up (?).

Loop Basech, June 5, 125.

"Thou is It." Laked of an old the Yorker who was sturing under the roof of one of tune small and the present of the roof of of th

is an employe of Colones Presoury's among his 230 servants at the West Eur Hotel wan is said to be the picture of the hero of Appomation. He is, I think, a stage driver, and is a strawoerry blonge. Grint keeps very quiet, and will not talk even to his most intimate irrends about the third term. But the most popular and soon the third term, But the most popular and soon is. Algernous sartoris, the husband of Nelly Grant and son-in-law to the President, and week he is not driving his pretty wife slong the beach in a little pony chaise, he wanders along the drive in an unassuming manner in a loose sack coat valued at about \$5 or \$7\$, and makes hisself at home in a good-natured, plucky war that defies criticism and makes him quieliked by all the young people. He is a fine gynnast, a good boxer in an amsteur way and a hard waker; but then the waiking at hong Branca is so "bla-a-sted dusty" that he does not care to do enough of it for his health. Young Sartoris is also fond of a glass of lager, and has taken a great liking to that beverage—in soluciores. His usual way, as I understand is to step into Jouss' lager beer saloon, and, with a good-intured nod, cryon, isay, isn't it doosed to. Just give me a large gloss of beah, wou't you, old "cilah. And I say, be pretty smart about it, you—it's so doosed to.

on, i say, isn't it doosed on. and the waste he harge gloss of beah, won't you, old 'eliah. And I say, be pretty smart asont it, you—it's so doosed 'ot Thanks, old feliah. I'll take another, isc a good boy," I can't help throsing that to be a good boy." I can't help throsing that to be a gemoeratic kind of a way for a notieman with £12,000 a year, an old family name and married to

CARD FROM MR. J. W. TUCKER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In your teams of Saturday, June 26, 1875, under the head of "Our Useful Police," Mr. John Gilsey, who is stated to be a member of the Fifteenth Ward Protective Association, is alleged to have testified before the Assembly Committee on the Increase of Crime "that William Tucker was a partner of the estate of Moses Tucker, which included a number of disreputable houses in Amity, Greene and Wooster streets;" size that "no naisaked Mr. Tucker way he did not let procerty for respectable purposes, instead of letting it to keepers of immoral nouses, but the latter replied that he let them to whoover paid most." I am one of the terrs of Moses Fucker, and to my own knowledge the leases under which it is held each contain a clause that the property is to be used for respectable purposes only." The rents are low, so that respectable purposes only. The rents are low, so that respectable purpose and of the houses are now empty for the reason that they are not allowed to be used for disequitable purposes, i desire to say, further, that inever told Mr. John Glisoy that I would let the nouses mentoned to whoever paid most, and that the statement to that effect is entirely untrue, and, furner, that for a long time I have had nothing to do with the renting of the property mentioned. Yours, truly.

NEW POINCE partner of the estate of Moses Tucker, which in-

A NEW BRIDGE.

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND CITY SOON TO BE

CONNECTED BY AN IRON STRUCTURE.
At an informal meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Long Island City, a day or two ago, Mr. William Steinway, Sr., a member of the firm of Steinway & Sons, pianoforte makers, made a statement to the effect that the project for priviging the